

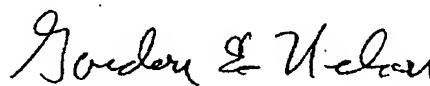
FIG. 5 to show the well-known use of fields and not to necessarily show a GUI. The Office also points out that the rejection sets forth obviousness, and not anticipation, issues.” The first problem with this reasoning is that Applicant is not claiming fields in records generally, but rather a GUI that includes a table whose entries have “a first field (1303) of the entry that identifies the field of the record to be acted on; and one or more action fields (1307) of the entry that, when the user has selected the entry, the user may set to specify the action”. The second problem with this reasoning is that as pointed out in MPEP 2142, “Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.” If the references do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations, *there can be no rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103*. Here, neither reference teaches or suggests *any* of claim 1’s limitations concerning the fields in the entries for the records in the claimed GUI, and consequently, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103 is without foundation.

Since claim 1 is the only independent claim in the application, the fact that claim 1 is patentable over the references means that all of the dependent claims are patentable over the references. Moreover, as pointed out by Applicant in his response of 1/20/05, dependent claims 2-11 and 13-19 are patentable in their own rights over the references.

### Conclusion

The foregoing traversal of Examiner’s rejection of claim 1 has been fully responsive to Examiner’s rejections of Applicant’s claims. Since the traversal has not amended any claims, it has satisfied the requirements of 37 C.F.R. 1.116. Applicant consequently respectfully requests that Examiner reconsider his rejection of the claims for the reasons set forth above and allow the claims.

Respectfully submitted,



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